

Have you ever noticed that the man who does the most in the least vainglorious? — B. C. Forbes.

## HONOLULU JOINS IN LOCAL "PREPAREDNESS," BACKING NATION'S MOVE

### HAWAII'S EDIBLE CANNA AS CROP IN EMERGENCY WINNING WIDE FAME

Director Westgate is Informed People of Florida Plan Special Experiments

The fame of the edible canna as an emergency food crop has spread from Hawaii to Florida, according to a letter received yesterday by J. M. Westgate, director of the U. S. experiment station, stating that the people of Florida desire to experiment with this edible root crop, they having seen the newspaper notices sent from Hawaii regarding this plant.

In this connection it may be stated that the first lot of edible canna referred to about a month ago in the columns of this paper proved insufficient to supply the applicants with more than one or two tubers each. The station has been fortunate in being able to secure a few hundred additional tubers which are ready for setting out. Any persons, especially city residents, who have grounds and water available for a trial of these tubers will be supplied with sufficient for an initial planting, together with instructions for increasing the stock as rapidly as possible. It is important just at this time that as many different plantings as possible be made in Honolulu and vicinity.

The plant is an ornamental and will pay its own way in looks should no emergency arise calling for the utilization of every available food resource.

As soon as the new applicants have been supplied the former applicants who desire more tubers than at first could be allotted will be considered. In making application the character of the soil and whether or not artificial water is available should be stated. The plant requires at least a moderate amount of moisture in the soil for its best growth and development. The ultimate idea as soon as planting stock is available is to develop hedges as these take up comparatively little



J. M. Westgate, director U. S. experiment station, whose activities are establishing the edible canna as a new food crop.

room and furnish a valuable stock of food for use in emergencies. Requests for tubers should be made preferably by letter to the U. S. experiment station, but if not convenient to write, telephone 1630.

### EXPLORER TELLS OF HARSHIPS

Simple and direct in speech, making light of the terrible experiences which he went through in the Antarctic region and giving particular praise to the men under him, Sir Ernest Shackleton, explorer, on the way from New Zealand to England to join the colors, spoke under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce on the Young Hotel roof yesterday afternoon and made an extremely deep impression on his hearers.

Sir Ernest was direct from the antarctic region, where he underwent many privations both on the original trip in his attempt to reach the South Pole and later in rescuing the 22 men whom he was forced to leave on Elephant Island when he went for help. Shackleton's talk was thrilling in its simplicity and as he told of the trip south to the time when his vessel was crushed by the ice and of the cruel hardships and adventures, which were experienced on the trip back to civilization, the audience sat in breathless silence and when he finished a storm of applause broke forth. Long Without News.

The expedition was ready to start when the great war broke out in Europe and immediately Sir Ernest offered his men and ship to the king. The king, however, ordered him to continue and with the only news that the Germans were approaching Paris the party dropped out of sight into the land of eternal snow and ice. A year and a half later when arriving at the Falkland Islands he heard for the first time that the Germans had not reached Paris.

The experiences he told were many and varied. How for three days, he sailed and found at the end of that time he was 30 miles further back; how for a whole month the party floated in little open boats, camping at night on the ice which threatened at any time to crush under them; how after leaving 22 of his men on Elephant Island, with five volunteers he fought his way north, traveling some days without a drink, climbing mighty mountains and arriving finally at South Georgia Island, where he situated a small Norwegian fishing village, and then the efforts to rescue his comrades, which was done on the fourth attempt by the help of the Chilean government.

Many are disappointed. Had there been time to announce in advance the arrival of the great explorer and that Honoluluans would have an opportunity to hear him, many more would have been present and as it is there are scores today who are regretting that they did not hear him yesterday. He proceeded on to San Francisco on the Sierra.

While Shackleton was formerly a lieutenant in the British navy he will not return to that branch of the service, he says, but will enter the army. He is now going to England as fast as possible to take his place in the war work with an important mission, the nature of which he was not at liberty to state.

Helps Widow of Companion. Sir Ernest made about \$5000 on

### Y. W. C. A. ISSUES CALL TO SERVICE BY THE WOMEN OF HONOLULU IN CRISIS NOW

By LETITIA M. WALKER, Chairman Employment Committee, Y. W. C. A.

Preparedness has always been the underlying principle of the Young Women's Christian Association and service has ever been its keynote. The service it renders has no class distinction but the "whatsoever they hand findeth to do" kind.

At this critical period in our country's progress when everyone breathlessly awaits a call to arms the local Young Women's Christian Association is issuing a call for service from the women of Honolulu.

If our National Guard is ordered to active duty there will be immediate demand for men and women to fill the places left vacant in our community by those who have answered their country's summons. This demand will have to be supplied largely by the women of our city.

In preparing to meet this need, the employment committee is asking women of ability to register for service in order that business may not suffer. There are many women in Honolulu who have proved their efficiency in the past but have retired from active business life. To them the call comes, "Will you serve?" There are others qualified to fill responsible positions but have not, for some reason, identified themselves with the business world. To them also the call comes, "Will you serve?"

True, the positions to be filled are only temporary for, when the soldier again becomes the civilian, he will take his rightful place in the workshop or at the desk; but this fact should be a more persuasive reason why loyal women should span the probable breach.

Who will volunteer to fill positions as clerks, office assistants, stenographers, salesladies, waitresses, reporters, printers, bookkeepers or in any other capacity where a woman may tell?

Don't delay registering as a reserve. Do it now!

### CONFERENCE IS HELD ON BUSINESS PREPAREDNESS

Considering plans for "commercial preparedness" to meet the employment situation in the city in case the National Guard is mobilized and a call issued for volunteers, a conference, with Mayor John C. Lane acting as chairman, was held at the Y. M. C. A. building yesterday afternoon. Representatives of the employment departments of both Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations were present. Since the calling out of the guard would remove more than a thousand men from employment in the city a serious emergency will arise. To meet this an "emergency employment bureau" will be established to act as a community clearing house between firms needing substitute employees and men and women available for such work.

Those present at yesterday's meeting were: Mayor John C. Lane, Miss Grace Channon, Miss J. P. Cox, Mrs. Letitia Walker, Raymond C. Brown, Morris A. Thurston, Arthur Danner, R. K. Thomas and Jay A. Urice.

### ITALIANS NOW STUDY ENGLISH

[By Associated Press] ROME, Italy. The literary test clause of the United States immigration laws, which is to take effect May 1, has already resulted in the stimulation of the study of English among Italians who expect to emigrate to America when the war is over.

In the belief of the Italian commissioner of emigration there will be more than enough work to be done in Europe, and at good wages when the war is over, and the governments are expected to do all possible to discourage emigration. However, inquiries already being made at the American consulates indicate that a large number of soldiers are considering the possibility of going to America when released from service. Reports that the United States has become immensely wealthy because of her war sales are prevalent here, and relatives of many Italians have written home from America telling of opportunities that are more certain there and urging them to come when the war is over without waiting to discover whether Europe is or is not going to recover from the setback giving by the war. One of the commonest remarks which Americans in Italy hear from store clerks, from soldiers, or from barbers, is that they think of going to America when the war is over.

An interesting phrase of immigration possibilities is the belief expressed in some quarters that many of the hitherto well-to-do Italians of the educated classes who have suffered by the war may go to recoup their fortunes. While Italy furnished the largest number of emigrants to the United States before the war of any single nation, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the number being 283,738, as compared to 278,152 from Austria-Hungary, the Italian government favors rather than objects to the new literary test.

When the news of the passing of the law over President Wilson's veto was printed in Italy, the newspapers gave two reasons for this position. One reason was that the law would force Italians to educate themselves. The second was that Italy hoped in the future to export the manufactured products of labor rather than labor itself, and thereby increase the wealth of the nation.

MONTHLY MEETING OF CATHOLIC LADIES' AID SOCIETY. The Catholic Ladies' Aid Society will hold their regular monthly meeting at 10:30 Thursday morning at the Library of Hawaii.—Adv.

### Hawaiian War Relief Work's Record Grows

The Hawaiian War Relief Committee held its first quarterly meeting yesterday at the home of the president, Miss Beatrice Castle. A most gratifying amount of work has been accomplished by faithful women, some of whom give many hours a week sewing, bandage making or knitting.

The reports read showed that the organization has now got down to a thoroughly business basis, that while the greater part of the work is done by volunteers paid workers are employed where most profitable to have them.

Although over 37,000 articles have been packed for shipment, more women so inclined can find work to do, for besides the hospital garments and bandages simple knitted articles such as eye bandages are used and soon a campaign will begin for knitting socks, wool for which is being arranged for. Workers from the front report a great need for woolen socks and also comfort bags or kits such as St. Andrew's Cathedral Guild sent for Christmas.

The committee would like donations of materials suitable for cases for the small hospital pillows which are filled from scraps of materials and the ravellings of bandages. The cutting of filling for these pillows has been taken over by Miss Sterritt to be done by the girls of the industrial school.

A resolution was passed at the meeting yesterday to hold back three cases of gauze bandages from each shipment, the same three to be forwarded the following shipment. In this way the committee will always have on hand three cases for Hawaii if the need of them should arise.

In the event of a memorial service being held in one of the Hawaiian churches for the Hawaiian sailors lost on the torpedoed steamer Astec, the members of the committee will give their personal support and influence to that service.

The work rooms at the corner of Beretania and Miller streets will be closed on Good Friday.

Twenty-one cases of articles have been sealed by the committee. Many have reached the New York clearing house to be sent to Europe and some are in transit from Honolulu.

Briefly, by figures, this is what the relief committee has been doing: Twenty-one packing cases sent to New York the last quarter—\$7,527 articles. By districts, donations were as follows: Honolulu—Flannel garments, 1790; gauze dressings, 30,014; bandages, 4265; knitted articles, 615; linen wipes, 2300; eye swabs, 300; and pillows, 72.

Hawaii—Compresses, 838, 449; metre bandages, 611; muslin bandages, 1613; T. bandages, 178; eye, ear and chin bands, 48; abdominal bandages, 77; knitted wash rags, 56; sponges, 45; pillows, 7; flannellette bed socks, 8; knitted bed socks, 4; knitted mufflers, 5; nightgowns, 48; and pajamas, 71. Maui—Compresses, 838, 336; metre bandages, 405; muslin bandages, 66; abdominal bandages, 96; flannellette bandages, 58; nightgowns, 48; pajamas, 31; day shirts, 9; unbleached cotton night shirts, 16.

For riding on water there has been invented a tricycle with hollow, watertight wheels, the rear pair being provided with blades for propulsion.

### ADDITIONAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

#### DOUBLE MILITARY GUARDS OVER CALIFORNIA OIL WELLS

[Associated Press by Federal Wireless] WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The government has placed double guards over the properties of the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company and other properties in the Kern oil fields in order to safeguard them.

#### MAN WHO THREATENED WILSON GETS 18 MONTHS

[Associated Press by Federal Wireless] BALTIMORE, Md., April 4.—Amos Patterson, aged sixty-two years, yesterday was sentenced to serve eighteen months in the federal prison at Atlanta, under the recently passed law making it a crime to threaten the president of the United States.

#### ANOTHER AMERICAN VICTIM OF GERMAN SUBMARINE

[Associated Press by Federal Wireless] NEW YORK, N. Y., April 4.—The British freighter Stanley, which sailed from Newport March 7, is reported to have been sunk in the war zone by a German submarine March 31. Fifteen crew were killed and two others, one of them an American, died of exposure, following the attack. The Stanley was loaded with grain and was bound for Cherbourg, France, when attacked.

#### U. S. DECISION WILL NOT CHANGE GERMANY'S COURSE

BERLIN, Germany, April 4.—The text of President Wilson's address to Congress has been received here, but has not created much surprise, and will not, it was stated officially, change the attitude of the German government. Germany will not declare war against the United States, it was said, but will keep on with her submarine campaign, which is proving successful. She has, it was declared, treated the United States in exactly the same way she has treated the other neutrals in the past, and she fails to understand the hostility to her methods shown by America. There will be no change towards Americans in Germany, it was stated, and it is hoped that the same liberty will be given to Germans in the United States.

### ARMY AND NAVY MOVE METHODICALLY TO BE READY FOR SMASHING FIGHTS

Advance News of Preparations in Washington Shows How Officials Are Getting Into Action—Senator Lodge Comes in for Censure

By C. S. ALBERT (Special Star-Bulletin Correspondent)

[While this was written by the Star-Bulletin's Washington correspondent some days ago, before the opening of Congress, it is timely as showing how Washington is going about war preparations.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—With the country trembling on the verge of war preparations for any eventuality are going on in the Navy and War Departments with calm deliberation. Some army and navy officers would like to see things move a little faster, but generally speaking, there is little ground for real complaint at the progress which is being made.

The Navy Department is vastly better situated than the War Department for the work of practical preparedness, for the reason that Congress, realizing that at the outset of any trouble with Germany the navy would be first called upon, passed the naval appropriation bill, making immediately available the \$531,000,000 carried in that measure.

The army appropriation bill on the other hand, was permitted to fall in the senate. The little band of "willful men" is charged with responsibility for having killed this and many other vitally important measures. Army officers who watched the progress of the bill in congress declare that this charge is not a fair one, and place squarely on the shoulders of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, than whom no senator has been more vehement in championing the cause of the Allies and the use of force by the United States to maintain its rights on the seas.

#### Lodge is Blamed

"Senator Lodge publicly declared that the army bill should not become a law at the short session of Congress," said a member of the Army General Staff. "He stood pat on that declaration, and the bill failed of passage. Yet Senator Lodge has not been criticized for this, all the criticism having been heaped on the heads of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin and the eleven men who with him refused to sign the manifesto declaring their support of the President on the armed neutrality issue. They do not deserve censure for holding up the army bill, which should have been passed and its funds made immediately available. Senator Lodge's opposition to this bill deserves strong censure."

The Council of National Defense, through the various committees of the Advisory Commission, consisting of experts in all lines of industry, is making real progress in the direction of mobilizing the industries of the nation for any eventuality. This work is being supplemented splendidly by the activities of the Naval Advisory Board, another body of civilian experts of many and varied attainments. National Council Practical.

The most practical and warlike move of the National Council came shortly after President Wilson issued his call for a special session of Congress to meet April 2, when Secretary of War Baker, a constitutional pacifist, appointed the Munitions Standards Board, consisting of highly qualified experts who have been handling

the production and shipment of munitions of war for belligerent countries for nearly three years. The business of the new board is to see that quantity production of munitions for the army and navy is boosted to whatever extent the exigencies of the situation may demand after actual hostilities come.

In the official circles it is not believed there is any chance in 1917 that war can be averted. Only a direct and humiliating backdown by Germany could avert the clash which is drawing daily nearer. There is not the slightest foundation in official information for the hope that Germany will take such a step. On the contrary, all available information indicates a studied purpose on Germany's part to force the United States into the war on the side of the Allies. Just what is Germany's purpose in this connection remains a good deal of a mystery, unless it be part of a gigantic "peace plot," as charged by British diplomats at the time Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg announced the adoption of the ruthless U-boat policy. Great Resources of U. S.

What military advantage Germany can hope to gain from forcing the greatest neutral nation into war against her has long puzzled officials. The United States has the greatest resources of any nation for the prosecution of war, together with better facilities, generally speaking, than any other nation for utilizing these resources to the greatest possible advantage.

For example, in order to effectively combat the U-boat campaign, the timber resources of the United States can be utilized for the construction of a large number of modern sized wooden ships capable of carrying several thousands tons each, and in large numbers in yards now building wooden vessels. With the industry highly organized, as proposed by the Federal Shipbuilding Board, it is believed they can be turned out by the hundreds every four months. Two hundred ships up to 3,500 tons capacity can be laid down right now at one time in yards accustomed to the work.

The shipping board is sending Theodore Brent, one of the members, and a naval architect to the Pacific Coast, where lumber is the chief industry, and where they will confer with woodmen, shipbuilders, lumbermen and timber land owners, with a view to securing their active co-operation in the work of organizing for the purpose of promoting wooden shipbuilding on a large scale.

Leading American producers and smelters of copper already have agreed to deliver approximately 500,000 pounds of copper to the Navy and War Departments during the next twelve months at less than 17 cents per pound, while the prevailing "war" price is 37 and 38 cents. Germany would pay \$1 per pound for all the copper these barons could turn out and deliver at German ports.

Other industries are being rapidly mobilized for efficient co-operation in supplying the needs of the Army and Navy. Financial institutions are being lined up to supply the necessarily large credits which must be provided in order to carry on any military or naval operations worthy the name. In short, things are moving forward rapidly in the direction of national preparedness and service. —F. W. C.

### TUNA ABSENT FROM REGION OF FISHERIES DURING PAST WINTER

Investigations conducted on the Pacific coast by the United States Bureau of Fisheries have confirmed the belief previously held that the tuna were absent from the region of fishery during the winter. The cruise of the motor boat Bijo under the direction of the naturalist of the Albatross were continued during the month of February without finding any tuna in the vicinity of San Diego. The work was an essential part of an investigation covering an entire year.

One silver tag from a marked fish was recovered. It was learned, however, that the tag was obtained by a fisherman last August, about two months after it was applied to a tuna, and in a region 450 miles distant from the point where the tuna was first captured and marked. As the tag was in perfect condition, it is evident that the material used is resistant to the salts of ocean water.—Commercial Reports.

### Y. M. CLASSES OPEN TONIGHT

Practical courses in business English, commercial arithmetic, algebra, advanced shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, spelling and draughting. Special term rates. —Adv.